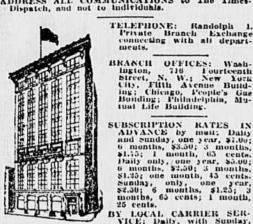
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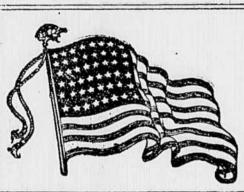
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FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1918.



Former President Taft has gone to Washington to reside, so as to be able to give his whole time to his duties as a member of the War Labor Board. Since he is paid a salary of only \$1 a year, he is, says the Boston Globe, locking for a modest flat, the tenement he had when he lived in Washington before being occupied.

In their long-range bombardment of Paris, the Germans have killed 118 persons, mostly women and children, for whose blood the Huns especially thirst. This is not a large number in a city of 2,888,000 people. Moreover, the German intent to terrorize the population has signally failed of its purpose, as the people go about their business as

A Bern dispatch states that a conservative neutral estimate places the total of German dead in the present western offensive at 300. 000, with the wounded estimated at half that number, or 150,000. The disproportion of killed to wounded in the ranks of the attackers is decidedly encouraging as showing the effectiveness of the allied resistance in results that count and the fury and recklessness of the German drives. At that rate of destruction, the wisdom of allied strategy of encouraging the enemy to exhaust his strength by using up his reserves before a counteroffensive is launched seems to be meeting with wonderful success. The allies can hope for nothing better than for the Huns to keep on with their offensive.

Canadians early in the war suffered many casualties as a result of German bloodthirstiness in butchering their comrades, who, when cut off from all hope of escape, surrendered only to be run through with bayonets: also from German treachery in luring them into taps by pretending to surrender and then exploding hidden mines or other engines of destruction. The lesson was not lost upon the Canadians. In a report of recent fighting on the western front, it is stated that the Canadians engaged in protracted hand-to-hand fighting with the Germans, concluding with the significant observation that this struggle "was so intense that the Canadians were unable to take prisoners. (The Canadians have learned that there is wisdom in the proverb: "When you fight the devil, you must needs fight him with his

Public service corporations of Virginia, to the number of 129, have laid their cards upon the table before the State Corporation Commission in an outline of industrial and financial conditions preliminary, it is believed, to petitions on the part of various public utilities for increases in rates. They make out for themselves a strong case. Conditions admittedly are abnormal. Labor is scarcer and demands higher wages than ever before. Materials entering into construction and repair work are unprecedentedly high, while money needed for financing is flowing into government channels. In face of these conditions, the problems of maintaining adequate service is a grave one, while necessary extensions of service seem out of the question. And still the people have their side of the argument, and it, too, is strong. Demands on their purses are painfully heavy. They, too, are burdening themselves to the limit that they may lend their money to the gov. ernment. Their cost of living has gone up, just as have the expenses of public utilities They will have their side of the case to present to the commission before definite action is taken, and they are entitled to the same thoughtful consideration.

In local option elections held in numerous towns and cities in New York last week, Syracuse voted "wet" by a large majority. Women, who some time ago were granted the ballot in that State, helped to decide the contest. The Syracuse Ministerial Union is a poor loser, and shows bad blood over the result. It held a meeting and resolved that the city's churches "will be unable while the city remains 'wet' to co-operate in food saving, as requested by Food Administrator Hoover." It is a fundamental principle of democracy to yield "absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority." If the Syracuse Ministerial Union repudiates this vital principle of sound government, it becomes the supporter of anarchy, and if it refuses to co-operate with the food administration at enemy population of that town.

this time, it is disloyal to the government. Rithmond Times Bishalth the Little in a class with the L. W. W. and other seditionists. The people of Syracuse as a whole no doubt are both loyal and patriotic. If the interests which the Ministerial Union claims to represent refuse to co-operate with the food administration, it is possible that such action will be resented by the Syracuse population, and these interests would stand to lose more than they gain. All of which suggests that government, whether national, State, county or municipal, has not proven such a failure that the people are willing to surrender their control of it into the keeping of ministerial unions.

The West Comes Across

PEOPLE who live west of the Mississippi River have earned the right to genuine pride in their financial support of the Federal government. These people have met every 'expectation. They have gone down into their pockets for war savings stamps and for war bonds, and have far outstripped the remainder of the country in their proportional subscriptions to both forms of government loans. The South has done fairly well, but the East has slacked, particularly the great money center of New York.

Practically every important State in the West has already approached or exceeded its quota in bond purchases. The St. Louis and the Minneapolis reserve districts have raised the amount of money allotted to them. It was a Western State that first crossed the line and a Western city that first passed its mark. All these facts are a credit to the Western people, and should make those of the East realize that the government expects every section to do its full duty.

Another interesting phase of the present Liberty loan campaign is the greatly increased subscription on the part of the farming element. In the first and second loans the farmers were far behind their urban neighbors. In some States the rural districts absorbed almost none of the bonds. The cities were compelled to make up the deficits thus created. Reports so far received from the Federal reserve banks show that the rural sections are investing more heavily, from a per capita standpoint, than are the cities.

These same reports indicate that the small investor is outdistancing the men who in the past campaigns purchased large blocks of bonds. The men, women and children, for instance, who have taken \$50 and \$100 bonds greatly outnumber those who made such purchases during the-earlier loans, and the men and corporations which absorbed the larger bonds have failed to equal the number who were in the market when the other campaigns were on. It must be remembered, however, that many of the larger investors are simply holding back for the finish, when they expect to make their purchases. This was true of the first and second bond drives, and no doubt will be true of the third.

Government officials want the country to realize, though, that a bare \$3,000,000,000 is not enough money. The total subscriptions should exceed \$4,000,000,000, if the proposed expenditures of the next six months are to be met. The larger the oversubscription of this loan, the less money will be exacted when the fourth loan is offered this

State Highways in War

ONE State Legisluature after another has given consideration to measures which will bar five-ton trucks from their roads. Some of these bills frankly prohibit the movement of these great burden-bearing machines from license. Others do the same thing by indirection when they place prohibitive taxes upon the trucks. This legislation, although defensible in many respects, is bound to create an unfortunate issue between the States involved and the Federal government.

Most of the heavier trucks affected by the proposed laws are military trucks. They are used by the supply departments of the army for the movement of freight which cannot be expeditiously handled in any other way Thousands of these machines have been delivered by their makers to the various camp commanders by overland routes. This has relieved the railroads of their transportation and has provided a means of giving each truck in question a thorough trial before its acceptance by the government.

Every State highway department which has had experiece with army trucks knows that these enormous cars do almost irreparable damage to all roads, improved or unimproved. This is particularly true when the autos move in trains, as is customary. New York, Pennsylvania and Maryland have sustained hundreds of thousands of dollars in damages to their roadways in this manner, and although repairs might be made, no process known to modern road building will do more than offer temporary relief.

Even so, it is manifestly improper for any State to exercise its police power to the extent of hampering the government at such a time as this. We may treasure our good roads as much as we will; we may deplore their ruin by army transport or by any other transport, but it is neither right nor good policy to say to the army that our thoroughfares are closed to it. Instead, every State which has suffered losses in this direction should give its support to the Senate bill offered by Senator John Walter Smith, of Maryland. This bill (gives the, War Department the power to declare certain highways used by the army, military roads, and empowers it to share the expense of their upkeep with the States. This seems to be the only equitable solution for the problem which war has created for many Commonwealths. It is generally stated that the War Department supports the Smith bill, realizing that the government should assume some of the burden of maintaining improved roads necessary to military operations.

The Department of Justice has not been entirely successful in its attempt to suppress German propaganda. Neither has the Public Health Service succeeded in stamping out German measles. The Department of Commerce has put German sliver out of trade nomenclature by renaming it nickel silver.

No use longer to suppress the fact. It isharder to get excited over baseball than it was last year.

If Charlie Schwab finds it as easy to float ships as Richmond does to float Liberty bonds, we will soon have a real fleet.

If your pocketbook has had time to recover from the strain of last winter, now is the time to lay in your next winter's coal.

Only 5,000 saloons are left in Chicago, which means an early decrease in the alien SEEN ON THE SIDE By Henry Edward Warner.

Symptoms.

Some one sent Jones a Symptom Book-a pamphlet that explains what is causing all our ills and making

human pains; Before Jones got the Symptom Book he was, I do declare, The healthiest specimen of man you'd meet with

anywhere. on page 3 he learned that he was threatened with the gout;

Page 6 assured him that he had ptomaines, beyoud a doubt;

Then heart diseaso attacked him, and he had an ailing spleen. According to the diagnose on 10 and 17.

"Have you a weakness in your back? Do spots get in your eyes? Are you inordinately fond of home-made pump-

kin pies? When in the morning you get up are you halfsleepy still? Then you have meningitis, and you need a

Perkins Pill." Poor Jones! He didn't know how near the graveyard he had strayed

page 20 told him that he needed instant aid! For years he had been living with a notion in

his head That he was very much alive when he was nearly dead.

It seems that Jones had everything that ever had been known, And, ch! it was a pity how he'd sigh and moan and groan!

Spring tonics by the carload he concealed within his hide, And wondered how on earth he hadn't worn away and died.

Then everywhere he went he buttenholed some suffering friend With melancholy prophecies of his approaching

Until at last he really died, and where the flowers grow

Lies all that's left of mortal Jones, whose symptoms laid him low.

Compliments to the Kaiser and Hindenburg and the Crown Prince. It's a long way to Tipperary and Paris is a Mirage!

One of the things the layman falls to understand, about a masterly retreat, is why the attack was worth 500,000 casualties, and why the retreat was worth the lost ground. It takes a plumb darned optimist to see anything good in slaughter, anyhow. Yet right is right, and ever will be!

A Sermonette.

We used to write little sermons-sermonettes Nearly anything formed a topic, but we boiled it down and got it all into firstly. But what's the use? We, like other preachers, don't practice it. For instance, we preached one about money; we have no money. We preached one about being diligent, and we're most all-fired lazy! We preached one about the uncarned increment of the Idle Son, and we wish to thunder we'd had a depredatorily wealthy dad. We preached one about speeding, and got pinched the same day for forty-three per. We preached one about being kind, and in the same afternoon assaulted a red-headed office boy with an ink well. Then we quit, being tired of scolding. Thank the Lord we're essentially human, and the little old world's all right, all right! We are even reconciled to short skirts and silk stockings.

Boarding-House Stuff. "That fellow Jinkles is a crook, a sneak, an undercutter!" "What's the matter, Bubbles?"

"Why, didn't you hear him trying to curry favor with the landlady by telling her he liked chicken wings and prunes?"

"What we need in this country is more confidence, men!" shouted Senator Sorghum, who voted for the sugar bill. The Bingville Bugle regrets that a printer

Bingville Bugle.

who has been fired omitted the comma after the word "confidence." Again.

The first robin is a sign that father is going to push a lawn mower.

Mean Stuit, This. Jones-When a man gets old enough to think

about getting married-Bones-He's wise enough to reconsider!

Not Present.

Hyman Nottingham, city man and sometimes literat on the return postage basis, complains bitterly that he has looked everywhere for a country farm where he can spend his vacation, and there isn't one in the East.

"I'm terribly disappointed!" he writes us 'I've tried Jersey, Maryland, the Virginias and Germantown P. A., and they don't have farm boarding-houses. I'm sorry, too, because ever since I saw that chorus of milkmaids at the Casino-but what's the use?"

Health Talks, by Dr. Wm. Brady (Copyright, 1917, by National Newspaper Service, Carbon Monoxide Gas Polynouing,

Carbon monoxide gas (not carbonic acid gas) Carbon monoxide gas (not carbonic acid gas) is colorless, tasteless, odorless, burns with a blue flame, and it is a deadly poison. It may be given off from any fuel, whether charcoal, wood, coal, oil, gas or gasoline, which burns without a free air supply. Therefore any heater is unsafe in a room unless adequate provision is made for carrying off the products of combustion through a flue or pipe or chimney. (The sole exception is electric heating).

sole exception is electric heating).

A gas stove or oil stove in a room, without connection with a flue, is injurious to the health of occupants in another way as well. Even if no carbon monoxide gas is given off, carbon dioxide gas is necessarily given off by the flame, and though carbon dioxide is comparatively harmless in limited quantity in the air of a room, persont occupying rooms so heated are quite commonly observed to suffer from headaches, loss of appette sometimes nausea or faintness, anaemia, sallow complexion and lock

room, person: occupying rooms so heated are quite commonly observed to suffer from headaches, loss of appet to sometimes nausea or faintness, anaemia, sallow complexion and lack of normal visality—in short, all the familiar symptoms of oxygen starvation. The carbon dloxing, (carbonic acid gas) accumulates in the air of the room in sufficient quantity to crowd out oxygen, and the occupant suffers the natural consequences. It is safer to go chilly, if necessary, than to ruin health by chronic carbon dloxide poisoning.

Carbon menoxide poisoning is not chronic, but sudden and acute and alarming or fatal in effect. Itun a gaseline engine in a tightly closed garage and the exhaust (containing as much as 19 per cent of this deadly poison) may bring disaster to perforts in the garage, and without warning. Fortunately some warning is given in most instances; the victim feels a sense of pressure on the temples, blurring of the eyes, and weakness or "caving in" of the knees. If not quickly removed from the place to open air he will collapse or die. Sudden deaths in closed garages in cold weather have too often been ascribed to "heart failure," by the "body viewing" brand of coroner, when in fact carbon monoxide poisoning destroyed life.

Carbon menoxide poisoning 2 likely to occur in workmen in steel mills, blast furnaces, engine rooms, smelters, foundries, bottle factories, laundries, tailor shops, water gas plants, brick kilns, bakeries, stokeholds, linotype rooms, mines (from funes of explosions) and garages. Blurring of the vision, sudden headache or sense of pressure against temples, and a peculiar feeling of "caving in" of the knees should warn the victim to rush for open air. Some victims declare that a stratege taste is noticed before collapse comes.

Good Thing for Obstinate Sprained Ankle.—
I have suffered from a sprained ankle for the past eight weeks, and it seems to get no bet-

ter. What would be good to put on it? P. S.

Answer.—Put about two seconds of X-ray on it and learn whether the bone was fractured more than it is in the usual sprain. Most sprains of the ankle do chip off minute fragments of bone, and hence an X-ray picture or two, or a fluoroscopic look at the injury is often advisable. A sprain is generally as serious as a fracture and sometimes does more damage than a fracture.

Live Food and Pellagra.—What remedy or diet do you recommend for a patient with pellagra?

Mits. S. F. L.

Answer.—These foods are particularly important in the daily ration: Fresh whole milk, fresh butter, greens of any kind, whole cracked corn, whole wheat flour, fresh eggs, fresh fruits and vegetables, fresh beef, mutton or game.

Can't Revise Karell.—I have reduced three pounds the first week, three and cne-fourth pounds the second, and three pounds the third week by taking the Karell diet, a glass of skimmed milk four times a day. But I don't like milk. I take the diet three days a week. Would it be all right to take water instead?

Answer.—Well, that wouldn't be Karelling, but it night work very well in your case.

Books and Authors

"The Hunter," by Watson Dyke (G. P. Putnam's Sons) is an original and tensely interesting romance—a story that will find strong appeal with all nature lovers, it deals with the wisdom of nature love with great effectiveness in developing the characters around which the story revolves.

the story revolves.

"The Wire Devils," by Frank L. Packard (George H. Doran Co.), were experts in telegraphy—masters of the art of cipher codes. With every avenue of escape watched and every method of detection practiced, the Wire Devils moved from one astounding exploit to another, baffling secret service men, government agents and detectives. "The Hawk," indomitable, courageous, a marvel of expert skill, foiled the attempts of the wire devils, but only added to the confusion and consernation of the investigators. Mystery and suspende are maintained to the very end. The book is a 100 per cent "Over Here" by Masters

o the very end. The book is a 100 per cent adventure tale.

"Over Here," by Hector MacQuarrie (J. B. Lippincott Co.), is a highly spiced diverting volume of snapshots of America—a species of camoulage on the part of a British officer for a desire to interpret America to his fellow-countrymen; he confesses also to "a definite hope that I shall succetd just a little in helping to cement a strong intelligent friendship between the two great nations." Invalided from Ypres, the author was sent to America on "light duty" as inspector of production for the British government. This bibught him into intimate contact with the great steel manufacturers and their plants, and 2 phase of American industrial life that is full of vivid contrasts. It is from the pages of a journal he was in the habit of keeping, that he has drawn the singularly honest, fresh and humorous comment upon all that came within the field of his observation, without a trace of straining after effect or pretense of any kind. It is a book about people; neople great and small; people good and bad, including the American manufacturer, whom he found an "honest gentleman" with better manners, particularly toward women, than the English have. Throughout the book flows the current of good feeling, the love America has inspired in his heart, and the inspiration it gives toward hearty fellowship and co-operation with our allies in prosecuting the war to final victory.

Much Ado About Nothing BY ROY K. MOULTON.

Dr. Henry Van Dyke suggests the following addition to "The Eattle Hymn of the Republic": "We have heard the cry of anguish from the vietlms of the Hun, And we know our country's peril if the war lords wish is done. We will fight for world-wide freedom till the vietry is won. For God is marching on."

We are in favor of the first three lines and the last one is true erough, but we are in favor of allowing the Kaiser to do all the God-partnership business of the present war. Why instate him? Why do the very thing we condemn in him? God will make it known in due time which side he is on in this unpleasantness. The Kaiser's most disguisting references are those which refer to the Almighty.

Tons of merchant snipping will be feased.

An international aspect was given to the deliberations of the conference by the deliberations of the conference by the deliberations of the conference by the presence of Sir Cunnop Guthrie, the British member of the ship control committee.

GOETHALS PRESENTS ARMY'S

TRANSPORTATION NEEDS

Mr. Franklin described the number, type, tonnage and characteristics of vessels which should be included in the building program. General Goethals presented the War Department's estimate as to the number of ships required for the army, the speed they

Work. These first These first
Bright days of spring
I hate to work
At anything.
—Don Marquis.

And in the torrid Days of summer I cannot work— I'm on the hummer.

And then, oh! then Comes luscious fall, The time when I Can't work at all.

And in the winter I somehow feel That I can never Turn a wheel.

Now is the time to SWAT THE SPY.

L. C. Y. wigwags in that he found G. K. Chesterton's "Appetite of Tyranny" on the crokbook theif of the public library.

Don't let G. K. ever find that out—or Hoover, either.

News of Fifty Years Ago (From the Richmond Dispatch, April 26, 1868.)



The campaign against the adoption of the Con-stitution and for the elec-tion of the Conservative State ticket was opened in

stitution and for the clection of the Constitution and for the election of the Conservative State ticket was opened in grand style in Clay Ward last night. The big meeting was held in Tanner Hall, which was packed, and was presided over by George S. Palmer, ward Luperintendent. The superintendent introduced Colonel Thomas J. Evans, one of the city canvassers recently appointed. Colonel Evans made a powerful 1808.

Speech, and was listened to with profound attention of the new Constitution, and its unheard of estness of his soul the colonel urged its defeat at the polls. The meeting closed with three case of Henrico County against the city of Richmond. The case involves the constitutionality of the act of the last Legislature extending the city limits and taking in Church Hill, etc. An application was made to the Circuit Court last year to restrain the city autending the city limits and taking in Church Hill, etc. An application was made to the Circuit Court last year to restrain the city autending the city limits and taking in Church Hill, etc. An application was made to the Circuit Court last year to restrain the city autending the city limits and taking in Church Hill, etc. An application was made to the Circuit Court last year to restrain the city autending the city limits and taking in Church Hill, etc. An application was made to the Circuit Court last year to restrain the city autended, preparatory to extending the city jurisdiction over the newly annexed territory. This was decided against the county and an appeal of Vigninia, and took yetserday as treasurer of Vigninia, and took yetserday as treasurer.

George Rye qualified yesterday as treasurer.

George Rye qualified yesterday as treasurer of Virginia, and took the necessary oath, giving a bond in the sum of \$100,000. His bondsmen are John C. Underwood, William James, Gaston G. Curtiss, Alexander Sharp, E. K. Snead, E. H. Gregory, James C. Toy, W. R. Dickey and J. M. Humphries.

J. M. Humphries.

Ex-Gavernor Pierpont has preferred charges to General Grant against General Schofield. He charges the general with having given the benefit of offices to ex-Confederates who cannot take the test oath; also that Schofield is in a whisky ring here with Underwood and others, and that he has discouraged Union men and practically defeated reconstruction in Virginia. The charges have been forwarded to Washington. Governor Pierpont's tomily left Richmond yesterday for Culpeper County, where they will be the guests of Hon. John Minor Botts. The ex-Governor will probably settle in Virginia permanently.

General Schofield did not reach Richmond last night as expected. He is still in Washington, and he and General Grant have been attending the theaters together. While all of the returns are not in, and will not be for a day or two, it is pretty certain that North Carolina has adopted the new Constitution and elected W. W. Holden Governor.

Mr. Wyatt Arnold died at his home in Campbell County day before yesterday at the advanced age of ninety-one years.

The Indians have broken out in North Dakcta, and are said to be on a real war trail.

SHIPPING BOARD WILL FURTHER EXPAND PROGRAM

Plans for 1919/Will Be Based on New Laboratories Established Tonnage Output of Ten Millions.

Thirty New Shipyards Have Been Established, While Long-Established Plants Are Now Able to Turn Out Ships More Rapidly.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, April 25.—The Shipping Board has decided on a substantial increase in its building program for 1919 over the tonnage planned for this eral laboratories of the equipment year, and indications are that the in- vision of the signal corps, of the U crease will be continued in 1920.

Wednesday at a luncheon by Chair-man Hurley and other members of the Shipping Board; Vice-President Piez and struction of aircraft are to be set Director-General Schwab, of the Emer. tifically and carefully tested. The 1 gency Fleet Corporation; P. A. S. oratories, manned by a force of Franklin, of the international ship con- picked chemists, engineers, metali trol committee; Major - General Goe- gists and machinists, will occupy thals and other officials. Especial at- most important and best-equiptention was paid to the question of pas- testing plant in the district, which senger ships and refrigerator ships for been taken over by the government which the War Department will make that purpose. increasingly large demand as the war progresses.

For military reasons, the exact size be in command, and will number am of the future building program was not his assistants Dr. H. T. Deans as cl made public. From previous statements chemist, and Professor J. S. Macgre of Chairman Hurley, however, it has as chief of physical tests. Dr. Be been estimated that the construction and Professor Macgregor have I in 1919 will be in excess of 10,000,000 relieved from their work in Colum tons, the largest amount ever built in University to take temporary services. any one year by any nation. Before with the laboratories.

January 1 all the new shipyards will be Other members of the force, wh in full operation, and many old yards, is now in process of formation, which have demonstrated their ability be drawn from experts in all pa to build efficiently, will be expanded. of the country, and will be paid ann EIGHT MILLION TONS

proximately 8,000,000 tons will be steel. copper, and las chemists, they must There were thirty-seven yards building skilled in the analysis of these me steel ships when the United States entered the war. They had 162 ways. which were increased to 195 by the Shipping Board. Thirty new yards have word on all questions having to Shipping Board. Thirty new yards have word on all questions having to been established, with a total of 293 with the quality of metals and ot materials entering into the manuf steel ships, and 258 of the ways, are on ture of airplanes," said Captain N the Atlantic and Guif coasts, nineteen ris, who in private life is the c yards and sixty-six ways are on the metallurgical engineer of a large Pacific Coast, and thirteen yards and adium company.

wooden ships will be turned out next office has jurisdiction, will be dec year, virtually all on the Gulf and Pa-If anybody wants a society pig to keep in the parlor as a war measure, now is the opportunity. Mrs. James A. Burden, a prominent society woman of Long Island, offers to furnish a well-mannered little pig free of charge.

We have never seen a society pig that we cared much about chumming with.

Cific Coasts. There now are 332 ways the delay which otherwise would for wooden ships. Continuation of the low reference to Washington, and particularly building program may be expected, but on completion of emergency work, ways for another 650,000 feet which the United States is tons of merchant shipping will be released. cific Coasts. There now are 332 ways the delay which otherwise would

Inquiries regarding almost any topic, excepting on legal and medical subjects, are answered free. As all inquiries are answered directly by personal letter a self-addressed, stamped envelope is required. Address The Times-Dispatch Information Bureau, Richmond, Va.

Powder Packing.

Reader, Richmond.—Address the Du
Pont Powder Plant, Hopewell, Va., for
the information you want.

Miss E. L. S., Hopewell.—Address Hon. Henry Carter Stuart, Federal Food Administration, Washington, D.

Income Tax Paid by Millienaires.
P. E. M., Emporia.—The following table shows the estimated fortune of thirty wealthy persons in the United States, and their estimated income last year: Names. Fortune. In. J. D. Rockefeller. \$1,200,000,000 \$60

LI AT TAXABLE		400,000,0
H. C. Frick	225,000,000	11,250,0
Andrew Carnegie	200,000,000	10,000,0
George F. Baker	150,000,000	7,500,6
William Rockefeller	150,000,000	1,500,0
Edw. C. Harkness.	125,000,000	6,250.0
J. Ogden Armour	125,000,000	6,250.
Henry Ford	100,000,000	6,000,0
W. K. Vanderbilt	100,000,000	5,000,0
Ed. H. R. Green	100,000,000	
Mrs. E. H. Harri-	200,000,000	5,000,0
man	80,000,000	4 000
Vincent Astor	75,000,000	4,000.0
James Stillman	76,000,000	3.750,6
Thomas M. Over	76,000,000	3,500.0
Thomas F. Ryan	70,000,000	3,500.0
Daniel Guggenheim	70,000,000	3,500,6
Charles M. Schwab	70,000,000	3,500,0
J. P. Morgan	70,000,000	3,500,0
Mrs. Russell Sage.	60,000,000	3.000.0
C. H. McCormick	60,000,000	3,000,0
Joseph Widener	60,000,000	8,000,0
Arthur C. James	60,000,000	3,000,0
Nicholas F. Brady.	60,000,000	3,000,0
Jacob S. Schiff	60,000,000	2,500.6
lames B. Duke	50,000,000	2,500,0
George Eastman	50,000,000	2,500,0
Pierre S. Dupont	60,000,000	2,500,0
Louis F. Swift	50,000,000	2,500,6
Julius Rosenwald	50,000,000	2,500.6
Mrs. Law. Lowis	50,000,000	2.500.6
Henry Phipps	50,000,000	2.500.6

Totals\$3,680,000,000 \$184,000,000 The government takes 63 per cent of all incomes over \$2.000,000. This would make the tax due the government from these thirty men \$115,920,000,

WILL TEST ALL METALS USED IN AIRCRA

Pittsburgh Will Have Charge of This Work.

FACILITIES GREATLE ENLARGED MANY EXPERTS ARE CALL

Men From Leading Universit Have Been Drafted for the S vice, and Will Receive \$1,200 \$2,400 Per Annum.

[By Associated Press.]
PITTSBURGH, April 25.—Behind laconic announcement that the g

ed States Army, have been establis

Plans for next year were discussed in Pittsburgh, lies the important

Captain C. L. Norris, chief metall gist of the equipment division,

salaries ranging from \$1,200 to \$2, Of the total tonnage next year, ap-OF STEEL CONSTRUCTION They must be experienced in the

seventy-four ways on the Great Lakes.

It is expected that 2,500,000 tons of States as to matters over which

Voice of the People

Letters must give the name and dress of the writer. Name will not published if writer so requests.

Mr. Franklin described the number, type, tonnage and characteristics of vessels which should be included in the building program. General Goethals presented the War Department's estimate as to the number of ships required for the army, the speed they should have, and the time of delivery, Discussion of the military needs occupied the greater part of the time. While details were not disclosed, it was said that the board was prepared to construct a large number of passenger-carrying ships of high speed for the director-general, who has been told he can have a free hand in turning out vessels ordered by the Shipping Board.

Information Bureau

Inquirtes regarding almost any topic, excepting on legal and medical subjects, are answered directly by personnal letter a self-addressed, stamped times-Dispatch information for the number. It is the first the proposed that the board was prepared to construct a large number of passenger-carrying ships of high speed for the army's use. All present agreed with the director-general, who has been told he can have a free hand in turning out the words far from creditable to "the march the women and children and old medical subjects, are answered free. As all inquiries are answered directly by personnal letter a self-addressed, stamped times-Dispatch information in the first of the ground friendly feeling amount of the ground friendly feeling amount feeling amount feels, and the section the station of the Brogones. To the Editor of The Editor of

Ordinary, Va., April 20, 1918. Disquicting Disclosures.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatel Sir—The disclosures made in to-da issue of your paper in the arti "Pro-German Texthook in use High School," are to state it mild disquieting.

issue of your paper in the arti "Pro-German Textbook in use High School," are to state it mild disquieting.

The use of German propaganda to books in Richmond schools one ye after the declaration of war by the United States against Germany, mind be used to impeach the loyalty of the community and should not be gloss over and allowed to pass without bringing to taw those who are respons over and allowed to pass without bringing to taw those who are respons the property of the school board, cluding the school superintendent at the principal of the high school. The should be glad to furnish a satisfatory explanation to save themselved from the imputation of being eith pro-German or doty. If they are op to the charge of being in either of these classes, the schools should be placed in the hands of loyal wid awake persons.

The teaching of German in the pulic schools in the United States he proved to be one of the most subtomeans employed for spreading Germ propaganda and should therefore abolished.

If loyal "German-American" citize wish to have their children instruct in the language of the "Beast Berlin," let them pay for the instruction or send their children to the "De Fatherland," where we simple Americans are said to be greatly surpass in every respect, including Germs Kultur which we now know mea efficiency in all things including deceand every other unrighteous thing.

SAMUEL II, YONGE,
Richmond, Va., April 24, 1918.

Between the Lines.

(For The Times-Dispatch.)

Between the lines—last training ground, I wait.

A bit of sod the utmost link I hold, with other lands, with sods that cate to me.

to me. Where bells are tolled. Between the lines, in silenced pain, wait, The wind the only voice that now

mine, Repeating some far liturgy I knew, In some near shrine, Between the lines, where stars rea low. I wait, And by their light the final word

said; The final word, that prays the olde prayer, To rest the dead.

Between the lines-last training ground, I wait,
The barricade all down, the farthe bars;

And day pulsed read when at the la the wind, Blow out the stars.

VIRGINIA STAIT.